SANYO

Electronic Cash Register

ECR 225/230/235

Instruction Manual

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Electronic Cash Register

ECR-238

Instruction Manual

WARNING

This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy, and if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause interference to radio communications. It has been tested and found to comply with the limits for Class A computing devices pursuant to Subject J of Part 15 of FCC Rules, which are designed to provide reasonable protection against such interference when operated in a commercial environment. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause interference in which case the user at his own expense will be required to take whatever measures may be required to correct the interference.

ATTENTION

For your own protection in the event of theft or loss of this product, please fill in the information requested below.

Model No.	
Serial No.	
Date of Purchased	
Purchased Price	
Where Purchased	

GUARANTEE

If the machine is or goes out of order, please consult the dealer from whom you origin purchased this equipment. We shall not be responsible for any incidental or consequer damages, including without limitation there of, damages or other cost resulting form vandalism, negligence, fouling caused by foreign materials, damage from adverse air conditions, chemical or other circumstances over which the Company has no control.

DISCLAIMER

We, SANYO verifies the compatibility of all peripherals and options recommended specifically by us for use with our Electric Cash Register. Recommended options and peripherals not sold by Sanyo are the sole responsibility of the selling vendor and are purchased with no warranty (expressed or implied) from Sanyo.

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TRODUCTION

Thank you for purchasing a SANYO Electronic Cash Register. This register contains a variety of programmable features to meet the requirements of many diverse applications due to the use of advanced microcomputer technology.

The major features are as follows:

* The programmable department number are max. 10.
* 3 kinds of tax can be programmed for register.
* The maximum 330 PLUs provide you with detailed sales records for each item.
* A high quality membrane keyboard.
* A fully programmable keyboard except for Paper feed key, Clear key and Numeric keys.
* 9-digit Green fluorescent multi digit display for Operator/Customer.
* Built-in rechargeable Ni-Cd battery for memory protection.
* 4 kinds of Credit card or 4 kinds of Currency Conversion.
* 8 kinds of ERROR code with warning "beep".
* Receipt OFF/ON function key is available by software.

1. Pre-installation
   (1) Remove all accessories from the box.
   (2) Decide the best position for the unit.

2. Installation
   (1) Plug the cash register into a convenient outlet.
   (2) Insert the "P" key into the mode lock and turn it to the "P" position.
   (3) Open the printer cover.
   (4) Install the paper. (See page-9)
   (5) Pull up and adjust the Rear Display.
   (6) Load the initial program into your terminal. (See page-2)
   (7) Place the mode lock in the "X" position and confirm the program data. (See page-40~)
   (8) Change the current program data if necessary. (See page-27~)
   (9) Turn the mode lock to the "Z" position and take each report. This will reset the total memory and counters to zero (0). (See page-23~)

DO's and DON'Ts In Setting Up

1. Location
   DO reserve a steady location for your terminal where there is no unusual temperature change or high humidity.
   AVOID rain and water.
   DON'T put the terminal in extremely hot, cold or exposed to direct sunshine.
2. Electricity
   DO plug the terminal into a wall outlet exclusively reserved for the terminal.
   DON'T take the power for other electric appliances from the same source.
   DO connect the plug to a wall outlet firmly so that it may not be pulled out accidentally.
   DON'T step on or set anything on the AC cord.
   DON'T put it against any sharp edges.
3. Cleaning
   DO wipe gently using a soft cloth dampened with a neutral detergent only.
4. Others
   DO use the paper feed key on the keyboard to remove the paper in the printer.
   DON'T pull the paper through the printer.

Important !
The power cord must be accessible, in that it is the only way to disconnect the machine from the main power supply.

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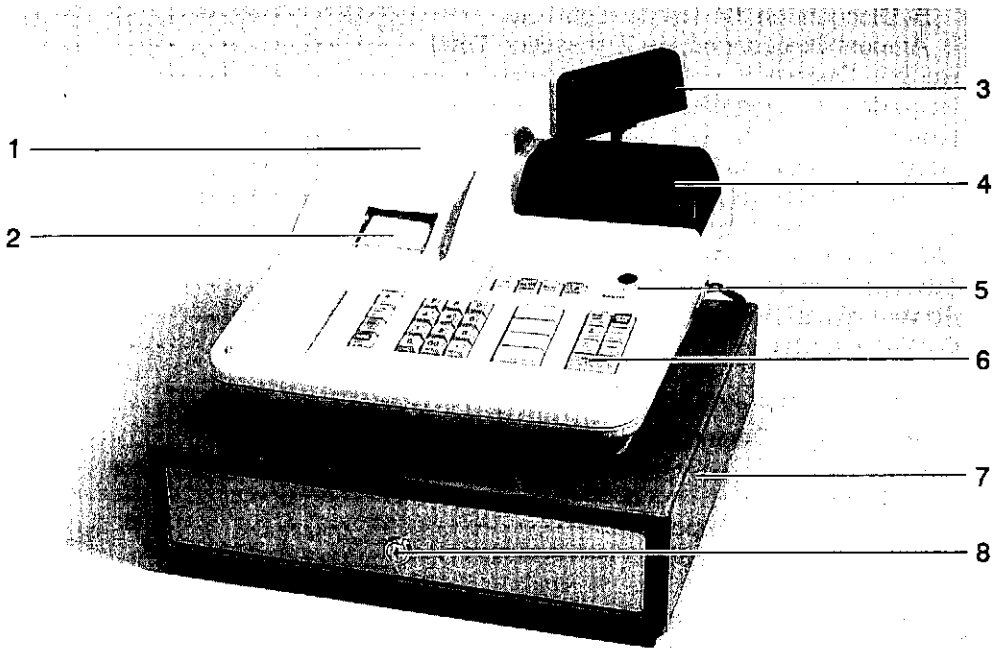
1. APPEARANCE AND NOMENCLATURE



1. Printer cover
2. Journal window
3. Customer display
4. Operator display
5. Mode lock
6. Keyboard
7. Cash Drawer
8. Drawer lock

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SPECIFICATION

Model name	ECR-238
Number of department	4/8 (Max.10)
Number of PLUs	Max. 330
Memory Protection	Built-in rechargeable Ni-Cd battery 1,000 hours with fully recharged battery at room temperature
Display	Green fluorescent multi-digit display tube (Operator: 9-digit, Customer: 9-digit)
Keyboard	Stroke type, Max. 35 key position
Printer	13 digit for Receipt or Journal (Approx. 2.5 line/sec)
Paper roll	Max. 57.5 mm ± 0.5 (W) X 80 mm ϕ
Ink roller	Purple (Service parts code : 632 250 3403)
Power supply	Local voltage ± 10 %, 50/60 Hz
Power consumption	Max. 16W
Dimensions	405 (W) X 437 (D) X 276 (H) mm (including drawer height : 113 mm)
Weight	11 kg (including drawer weight : 7 kg)
Operating temperature	0 to 40°C (32° to 104° F)

* Specifications and equipment are subject to change without notification by the manufacture.

3. SETTING UP YOUR REGISTER

In this chapter, you will learn what you can do with the Standard Program Auto-load; how to "assign" the standard keys; and how to "set-up" your own keyboard layout. Finally you will learn how to initialize the Grand Totals and Z counters.

3-1. Initial Program Loading

Before using this register, you should first initialize the total memory and the programming area currently contained in that memory, including the key codes. After initialization, the machine will load the pre-programmed data into memory.

Key Sequence

<P mode> **55--[ST ALL]--XX--[#/NS]** ... Tax mode
99--[ST ALL]--XX--[#/NS] ... Non-Tax mode
XX : machine number (0~99)

Programmed Data (P mode)

	Tax mode	No-Tax mode
Initial program loading AB [ST ALL] XX [#/NS] └→ Machine No.	A B 5 5	A B 9 9
Key layout Loading AB [ST ALL] XX [#/NS] └→ Machine No.	A B 4 4	A B 4 4
Grand Total/Z-counter initialization 88 [ST ALL] XX [#/NS] └→ Machine No.	GT1 = 0 GT2 = 0 ZC = 0	GT1 = 0 GT2 = 0 ZC = 0
Percent(%1,%2)Rate XXXXX [%1,%2] └→ Percent Rate X 1000	0 %	0 %
Receipt number 3 [ST ALL] XXXX [#/NS]	XXXX = 0	XXXX = 0
Report ID Code & Machine No. 4 [ST ALL] ABCD [#/NS]	A B C D 0 0 0 1	A B C D 0 0 0 1
Machine Size Setting 10 [ST ALL] ABCD [#/NS]	A B C D 0 0 8 2	A B C D 0 0 8 2
Print selection 1 [ST ALL] ABCDEF [#/NS]	A B C D E F 0 1 0 0 0 0	A B C D E F 0 1 0 0 0 0
System Programming 2 [ST ALL] ABCDEFG [#/NS]	A B C D E F G 0 0 0 3 0 0 4	A B C D E F G 0 0 0 3 0 0 4
Tax Rate	7 %	0 %
DEPARTMENT 1 [ST ALL] ABCD [DEPT.] [#/NS]		
DEPT. 1~DEPT. 4 DEPT. 5~DEPT. 8	A B C D 0 1 1 5 0 0 1 5	A B C D 0 0 1 5 0 0 1 5
PLU 1 [ST ALL] XXX [PLU] A [DEPT.] └→ PLU code	A 8	A 8
CA,CHCK,CHRG 1 [ST ALL] ABC [Key] [#/NS]	A B C 0 1 7	A B C 0 1 7
MNTX/TXST,RECD ACCT,RFND, PAID OUT,−/NET ST 1 [ST ALL] ABC [Key] [#/NS]	A B C 0 1 7	A B C 0 1 7
Cheque cashing limit 2 [ST ALL] AB [CHEQUE] [#/NS]	A B 1 7	A B 1 7
Currency Conversion N [RECD ACCT] AB [#/NS] └→ Foreign currency No.	A B 0 2	A B 0 2

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?. AUTO-LOADING KEYBOARD

After memory initialization, you must utilize the following procedures to assign the pre-programmed keys on the keyboard.

3-2-1: Pre-Programmed Keyboard Layout

You can assign the pre-programmed keys on the keyboard by the following procedures.

Key Sequence

<P mode> 44 -- [ST ALL] -- XX -- [#/NS]

XX : machine number (0~99)

Key Sequence: Canada only

<P mode> 33-- [ST ALL] -- XX -- [#/NS]

XX : machine number (0~99)

NOTE : This needs to be done only once at the initial installation. The contents of the total memory will not be affected by this procedure.

3-3. CUSTOMIZING KEYBOARD

3-3-1: Assign the new-key on your keyboard

You can assign the new-key on your keyboard to meet your requirements.

Key Sequence

<P mode> 1111 -- [ST ALL] -- nn -- [KEY] -- [#/NS]

nn : key code. (See Key Code Table)

[KEY] : Press the key on the keyboard that you will assign it to.

NOTE : The following keys will keep the original key position with their functions even after assigned to any other places.

* Numeric keys, *[CLEAR] key, *Paper feed key

3-3-2: Disable the key on the keyboard

You may disable any key on your keyboard through the following procedures.

Key Sequence

<P mode> 1111 -- [ST ALL] -- 0 -- [KEY] -- [#/NS]

[KEY] : Press the key on your keyboard that you want to disable.

3-4. INITIALIZATION OF GRAND TOTALs AND Z-COUNTERs

You can initialize the Grand Total memory and Z counters through the following procedures.

3-4-1: Grand Total Initialization

Key Sequence

<P mode> 88 -- [ST ALL] -- XX -- [#/NS]

XX : machine number (0~99)

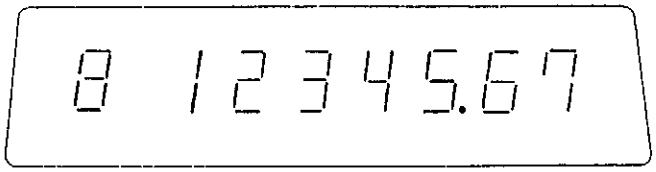
NOTE : Grand Total has two separate memories.

Grand Total 1 = Sales Department total
+ Tax total
+ Void totals
+ Received-on-Account total
+ Paid out total
+ Amount Discount total
+ Percent Discount total
+ Percent mark-up total
+ Refund total

Grand Total 2 = GROSS SALES
= NET SALES + TAX COLLECTED

4. DISPLAY

4-1. Operator's Display

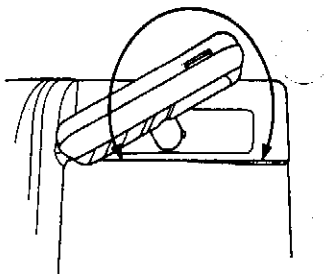


Symbols
- (1) E0~7 : Error condition (in the 9th and 8th digit)
- (2) C : Change due (in the 9th digit)
- (3) □ : Subtotal amount (in the 9th digit)
- (4) – : Negative amount
- (5) 1~0 : Department number (in the 9th digit)
- (6) 0~9 : Repeat counter (in the 8th digit)
- (7) = : Credit transaction or currency conversion (in the 8th digit)

Decimal point descriptor
- (1) . : A receipt stop mode is in progress. (in the 8th digit)
- (2) . : Items have been entered into department and/or PLU. (in the 7th digit)

4-2. Customer Display

You can pull the customer display up and turn it around to the desired position.



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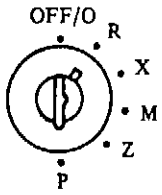
. MODE LOCK AND CONTROL KEYS

5-1. Mode Lock Position

The mode lock controls the six (6) basic modes of register operations.

Mode Lock



OFF/O : The display is blanked and no operation is allowed.
R : Normal sale registration mode.
Through the programming, some operations may not be permitted in this mode without manager's intervention.
X : All report may be taken in this mode.
M : All normal sales operations are allowed in this mode.
Z : All reports may be taken in this mode, and will cause all totals and counters to be reset to zero, except for non-resettable grand total and reset counter.
P : This is the mode for all register programming.

5-2. Control Keys

Five different keys are used to access the mode. The key is removable in the OFF and R position. The accessible positions of each key is as follows:

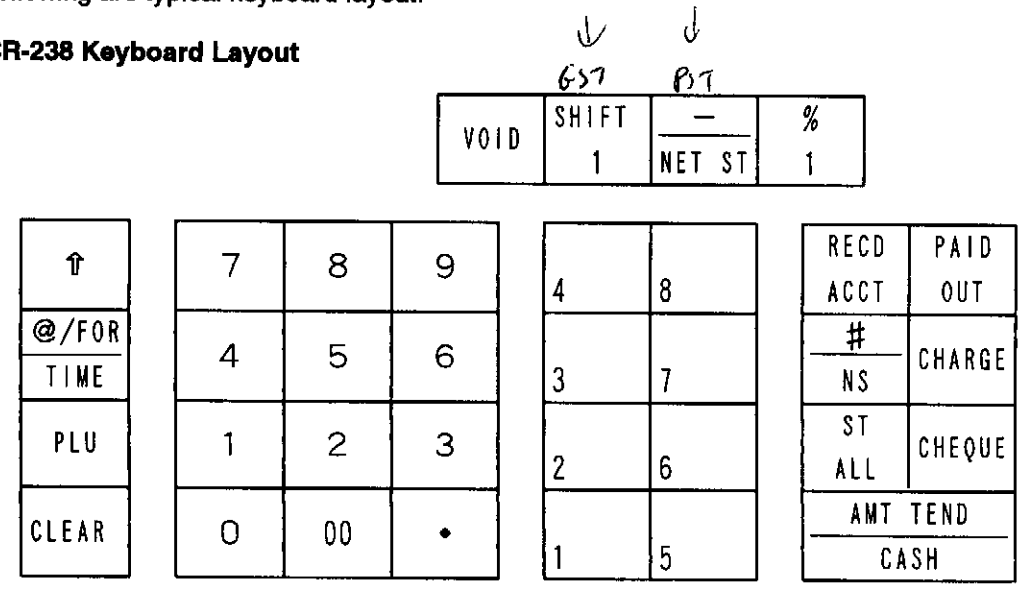
Mode key	Mode lock position
R key	: OFF/O - R
X key	: OFF/O - R - X
M key	: OFF/O - R - X - M
Z key	: OFF/O - R - X - M - Z
P key	: OFF/O - R - X - M - Z - P

NOTE : You can not change a position of the mode lock before completing an operation in that mode.

6. KEYBOARD AND FUNCTIONAL KEYS

The following are typical keyboard layout.

6-1. ECR-238 Keyboard Layout



6-2. Key Name and Function

↑	This is the PAPER FEED key. You use it to advance the receipt/journal paper.
RECPT OFF/ON	This is the RECEIPT OFF/ON key. You use it to stop or issue the receipt. (receipt mode only)
@/FOR TIME	This is the MULTIPLICATION/SPLIT PRICING key. You use it to perform quantity extensions, multiplication, and split pricing. This key can be programmed as a SQUARE key. Allows the operator to display the time outside of transaction.
CLEAR	This is the CLEAR key. You use it to correct figures entered, and also exit from an error condition.
7 8 9 4 5 6 1 2 3 0 00 •	These keys are the Numeric Keys. You use it to enter numeric values.
SHIFT 1 SHIFT 2 SHIFT 3	This is the TAX MODIFIER key. You can use this to reverse the programmed tax status of an item. If a department is programmed to be taxable, depression of one or all of these keys prior to the amount entry will cause the item not to be taxable. If it was programmed to be non-taxable, the depression of one of these keys would make it taxable.
DEPT 1 | DEPT 10	These keys are DEPARTMENT keys. It is used to classify the item entered and conta their own totals and counters.
PLU	This is the PLU (Price Look Up) key.
VOID	This is the VOID key. You use it to cancel the last items entered in a transaction or a previously registered item in a sale for the department or PLUs.
# NS	This is the #/NO SALE key. The "#" (Non-Add) key, you can enter up/to eight-digit number to be printed. As a NO SALE key, you use it to open a cash drawer outside of the sale. It is also used to finalize and exit from program mode.
— NET ST	This is the −/NET SUBTOTAL key. The "−" (minus) key, you can use it to subtract a discount amount from an price or a net sale. The "NET SUBTOTAL" key, you may use this at any time during the sale to display and/or print the current net subtotal amount.
% 1	This is the PERCENT key. It is used to index percentage discount or mark up on a sales item and/or the net subtotal of a sale.
% 2	This is the PERCENT DISCOUNT key. It is used to index percent discount on a sales item and/or the net subtotal of a sale.

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AMT TEND / CASH — This is the AMOUNT TENDERED/CASH total key. You use it to record cash tender amount and calculate the change automatically.

CHEQUE — This is the CHEQUE key. Used to record cheque tendered and for cheque cashing.

CHARGE — This is the CHARGE key. Used to record charge sales.

SUBTOTAL — This is the SUBTOTAL key. You use it at any time during the transaction to display the current subtotal amount including taxes.

ELR — This is the ENTRY LIMIT RELEASE key. You use it to override entry limit on a department or a function key.

RECD ACCT — This is the RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT key. This key allows the operator to add an amount into the cash drawer outside of a sale.

PAID OUT — This is the PAID OUT key. You use it to allow a sale cash disbursement.

GEN RFND — This is the GENERAL REFUND key. You use it to record the refund transaction during a sale or as a separate transaction.

DEPT RFND — This is the DEPARTMENT REFUND key. You use it to refund registered item with a department key or a PLU key.

MNTX / TXST — This is the MANUAL TAX/TAXABLE SUBTOTAL key. Used to enter tax amount manually. As a taxable subtotal key, used to display and print the taxable subtotal.

7. DRAWER

7-1. Drawer Locking

The drawer will not open when the front key lock is locked. Please unlock it when the machine is in use.

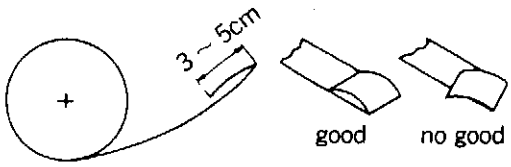
NOTE : There is an emergency drawer release lever underneath the drawer base. This lever is used to open the drawer manually when a power failure occurs or the machine is out of order. Unlock the front drawer lock, then pull the lever.

8. PRINTER

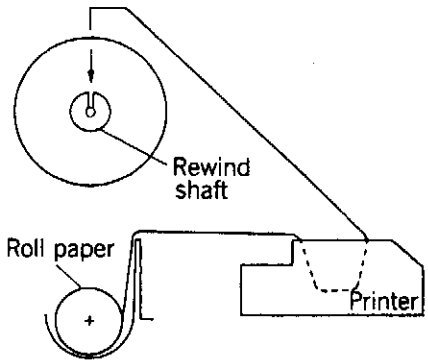
8-1. Installing the Paper Rolls

When the colored part of the paper appears, install a new roll as follows.

1. Remove the printer cover by pulling the cover up.
2. Place a new paper roll into the paper holder so that the paper feed comes up from the bottom of the paper.



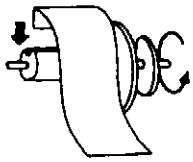
3. Fold the edge of paper as shown below. (not to fold obliquely)
4. Insert the tip straight and deeply into the paper guide.
5. Depress the paper feed key.



WARNING : Do not pull the paper.

(For the journal paper)

1. Insert the edge of paper into the slit of the winder spindle.
2. Turn a couple times manually until the paper will secure on the spindle.



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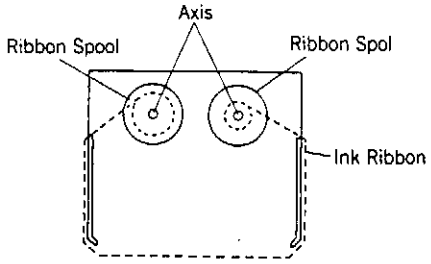
2. Installing and Replacing the Ribbon

When the print becomes indistinct, replace a ribbon with new one.

1. Remove the printer cover by pulling it up.
2. Remove the ribbon spool from the axis by turning the spool lever.
3. Insert a new ribbon into the axis by turning the spool lever in the same way as it was removed.

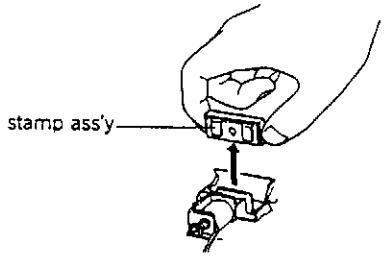


8-3. Refilling the Logo Stamp with Ink

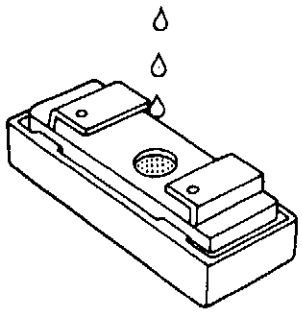
When the stamp becomes indistinct, it may be re-inked with unerasable ink.

1. Remove the printer cover by pulling it up.
2. Remove the stamp set by lifting it up from the frame.
3. Apply a few drops of ink into the hole on the reverse side of the stamp set.

NOTE : 1. Be sure to use the specified ink and only a small amount of ink (i.e., a few drops).
2. Be careful not to over-ink as the ink may ooze out on the stamp face, causing a smudged and illegible receipt.
3. Never perform a printing operation without the paper and ink roller installed.



NOTE : 1. Please consult your dealer to order the custom-made stamp.
2. "X-200" by SHACHIHATA is the recommended unerasable ink.



9. OPENING THE STORE

Recommended practices for managers and operators are;

1. Check to see if there is enough paper for the day's business.
   If necessary, install a new roll. (See page-9)
2. Take a terminal report in the "X" position and inspect the following.
   (1) The clarity of printing. Change the ribbon and spool if necessary. (See page-10)
   (2) Check the date and time. Set them if necessary. (See page-27)
   (3) Make certain that all of the totals and counters are at zero.
   (4) Check that there is enough change in a till. Record the amount through the Received-on-account key if desired. (See page-21)

NOTE : Some or all of these may be manager's duties. If you have only the "R" key, place the mode lock in the "R" position, check (1) and (2) by pressing the [#/NS] key, and then go to (4).

10. BASIC TRANSACTION SEQUENCE

To index a customer's order, you will usually do the followings:

(1) Turn the mode lock to the "R" position.
(2) Enter the price of the item through the numeric keys.
(3) Press the appropriate department key.
(4) Repeat steps two (2) and three (3) for each item.
(5) Press the [ST ALL] key. (The display will show the total amount of the sale including any applicable taxes.)
(6) Announce the transaction total to the customer.
(7) Enter the amount that the customer gives you and depress the appropriate payment key.
(8) The cash drawer will open.
(9) The change due to the customer, if any will be displayed.

11. ERROR WARNING

In case of improper operation, the machine informs you the error warning by a buzzer sound, and indicates the error code on the display.
Depress the [CLEAR] key and enter the part of the transaction that caused the condition to occur. The beep also makes a short whistling sound every time a numeric key is depressed to confirm the operation.

12. RECEIPT OFF/ON FUNCTION

The [Receipt OFF/ON] key can be utilized on your keyboard if you programmed so.
Operation <R or M mode> [Receipt OFF/ON]
After depress [Receipt OFF/ON] key, the Receipt OFF/ON status will be change from ON to OFF or OFF to ON whenever key is depression.

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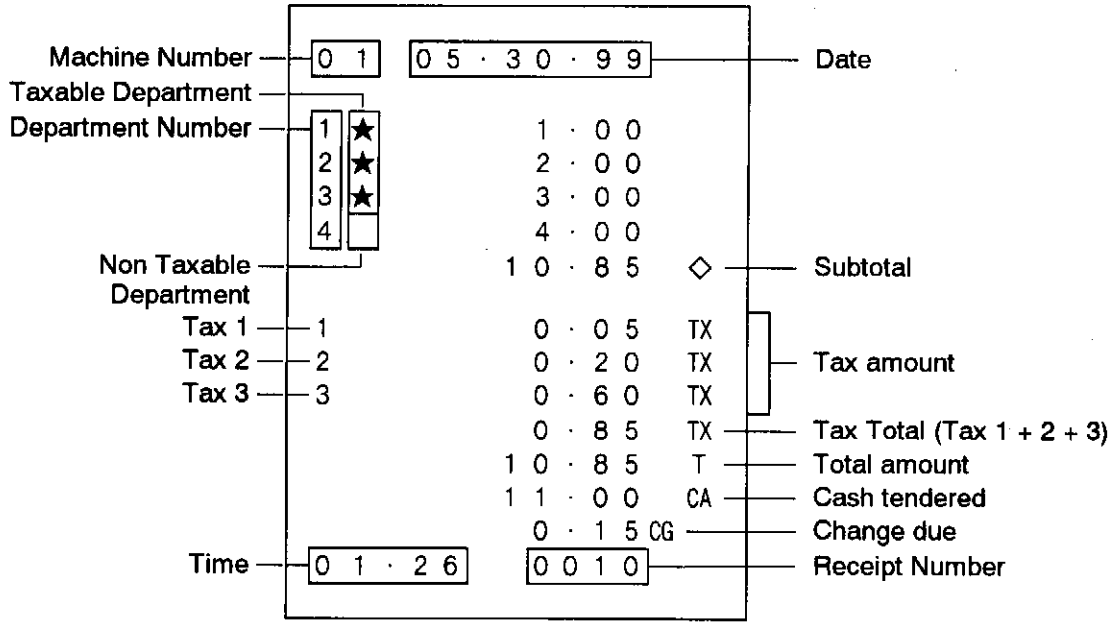
3. RECEIPT SAMPLE

The print-out symbols which will print on the paper tape to identify the various totals are as follows:



4. DEPARTMENT ENTRY

14-1. Department Entries

This example illustrates the registration of an item price at $1.49 in department 1, and the second item priced at $2.25 in department 2.

Key Sequence

(1) 149 [DEPT 1]
(2) 225 [DEPT 2]

1★	1 · 4 9
2★	2 · 2 5

If you need to enter an item price that exceeds a department's programmed entry limit, use [ELR] key before the department key to override this limit. It may not be necessary to enter an item price before the department if it is programmed with a pre-set price.

14-2. Multiplication Entries

If many of the same items are being purchased, the [@/FOR/TIME] key can be used for multiplication entries.
Operation : seven items at the price of $1.00 each.

Key Sequence

(1) 7 [@/FOR/TIME]
(2) 100 [DEPT 3]

	7	
	1 · 0 0	@
3★	7 · 0 0	

14-3. Repeat Entries

When entering several identical items, there is another way to proceed other than through th. multiplication key. After making the original entry, depress the department again for each time that it is to be duplicated.

Key Sequence

(1) 100 [DEPT 1]
(2) [DEPT 1]
(3) [DEPT 1]

1★	1·00	
1★	1·00	
1★	1·00	

When the repeat function is used, the status of the department, the tax eligibilities, and the price of the item is automatically repeated.

NOTE : After multiplication and split pricing, repeat is not allowed.

14-4. Decimal Key

The decimal point key is used to enter a one or two decimal quantity for multiplication.

Key Sequence

(1) 1.25 [@/FOR/TIME]
(2) 300 [DEPT 2]

	1·25	
	3·00	@
2★	3·75	

14-5. Split Pricing Entries

Operation : If an item sells for three for one dollar, and the customer buys two of them.

Key Sequence

(1) 2 [@/FOR/TIME]
(2) 3 [@/FOR/TIME]
(3) 100 [DEPT 3]

	2	
	3	
	1·00	@
3★	0·67	

14-6. Square Calculation Entries

This function is used when the customer is buying an item sold by measurements.

Key Sequence

(1) 5 [@/FOR/TIME]
(2) 3 [@/FOR/TIME]
(3) 200 [DEPT 4]

	5	
	3	
	2·00	@
4	30·00	

14-7. Single-Item Entries

Any or all of the departments can be programmed to finalize a transaction immediately after the depression of a department key. If a department is programmed this way, it is called a "Single-item department".

Key Sequence

(1) 85 [DEPT 5]

5★	0·85	
1	0·04	TX
	0·89	T
	0·89	CA

NOTE : The cash drawer opens immediately after the department entry. The single-item function works only when the entry is the first entry in the sale. A single-item department operates as a regular department after at least one other entry is made into a regular department.

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. PRICE LOOK UP (PLU) ENTRY

PLUs are code numbers assigned to specific items. When a PLU code is entered the terminal will automatically look up the price and the tax eligibility and record the item. The PLU total is incremented as well as the PLU counter. In addition, the department's total and counter that the PLU reports to is incremented.

Key Sequence

(1) 1 [PLU] --- (straight PLU entry)
(2) [PLU] --- (repeat PLU entry)
(3) 5 [@/FOR/TIME] 2 [PLU] --- (multiplication entry)

	0 0 1 No	
1★	1 · 2 3	
	0 0 1 No	
1★	1 · 2 3	
	5	
	4 · 5 6	@
	0 0 2 No	
2★	2 2 · 8 0	

NOTE : 1) The first entry is a normal PLU operation in which the PLU code was entered followed by the depression of the [PLU] key.
2) The second entry is a repeat of the PLU entered in step one (1).
3) The third PLU entry is an example of multiplication. ("5" is the quantity being purchased, and "2" is the PLU code.)

NOTE : Before you operate the PLU function, it is necessary to program each PLU's status.

16. TAX

There are three types of tax that can be programmed in your register. Tax due will be automatically calculated for each transaction.
When the [ST ALL] key is depressed, it will calculate the appropriate taxes per your program.
(See Page-36)

16-1. Taxable Department Entries

Key Sequence

(1) 1000 [DEPT 1] --- (taxable 1)
(2) 2000 [DEPT 2] --- (taxable 2)
(3) 3000 [DEPT 3] --- (taxable 3)
(4) 4000 [DEPT 4] --- (non-taxable)
(5) [ST ALL]
(6) [CASH]

1★	1 0 · 0 0	
2★	2 0 · 0 0	
3★	3 0 · 0 0	
4	4 0 · 0 0	
	1 0 8 · 5 0	◇
1	0 · 5 0	TX
2	2 · 0 0	TX
3	6 · 0 0	TX
	1 0 8 · 5 0	T
	1 0 8 · 5 0	CA

NOTE : Zero tax will not print.

16-2. Tax Modifier (SHIFT 1, SHIFT 2, SHIFT 3)

An operator is able to reverse the tax status of an entry into a department or PLU by the following operation.

Key Sequence

(1) [SHIFT 1]
(2) 1000 [DEPT 1] --- (non-taxable)
(3) [ST ALL]

1	1 0 · 0 0	
	1 0 · 0 0	◇

NOTE : By the operation above, the tax status of department 1 was taxable 1 and becomes non-taxable.

16-3. Tax Exemption

If a customer is purchasing a merchandise for a tax exempt organization, depress the [SHIFT] (tax shift) key(s) immediately prior to any tendering keys. This operation will cause the transaction to finalize without taxes being applied.

Key Sequence

(1) 1000 [DEPT 1] --- (taxable 1)
(2) 2000 [DEPT 2] --- (taxable 2)
(3) 3000 [DEPT 3] --- (taxable 3)
(4) [ST ALL]
(5) [SHIFT 1] --- (non-taxable 1)
(6) [SHIFT 2] --- (non-taxable 2)
(7) [SHIFT 3] --- (non-taxable 3)
(8) [CASH]

1★	10.00	
2★	20.00	
3★	30.00	
	68.50	◇
	60.00	T
	60.00	CA

NOTE : If after step seven (7), the taxes are not to be forgiven, depress the [ST ALL] key a second time and all taxes will be reinstated.

16-4. MANUAL TAX

The MANUAL TAX key is used to add tax manually to each transaction.

Key Sequence

(1) 1500 [DEPT 1]
(2) [MNTX/TXST]
(3) 300 [MNTX/TXST]
(4) [CASH]

1★	15.00	
1★	15.00	◇
	3.00	+TX
	3.00	TX
	18.00	T
	18.00	CA

NOTE : 1) No entry is allowed after a manual tax entry.
2) If the terminal has employed the VAT (Value Added Tax) mode, the [MNTX/TXST] key will not work as described above.
3) The manual tax entry automatically exempts the programmed tax 1 if any.
4) If you press [SHIFT 2] key before the [MNTX/TXST] key in step (2) above, the manual tax entry exempts the programmed tax 2.
5) If you press [SHIFT 3] key before the [MNTX TXST] key in step (2) above, the manual tax entry exempts the programmed tax 3.

17. SUBTOTAL

The [ST ALL] key is used to display the total of the transaction including any applicable taxes and non-sale items.

TYPE	PRESS	ON THE DISPLAY
1	[−/NET ST]	The total amount of the sale without taxes.
2	[SHIFT 1] + [ST ALL] [SHIFT 2] + [ST ALL] [SHIFT 3] + [ST ALL]	The total amount of the sale without sales tax.
3	[MNTX/TXST] [SHIFT 2] + [MNTX/TXST] [SHIFT 3] + [MNTX/TXST]	Taxable 1 total Taxable 2 total Taxable 3 total

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3. TENDERING OPERATION

This terminal contains CASH, CHEQUE and CHARGE as tendering keys. These keys contain the following program options.

Programmable Options : (1) Entry Limit
(2) Amount entry compulsion
(3) Compulsory ST ALL key depression
(4) Cheque cashing Limit for CHEQUE key

18-1. Cash Sale

Key Sequence
(1) 100 [DEPT 1]
(2) 200 [DEPT 2]
(3) [ST ALL]
(4) 500 [CASH]

NOTE : If the amount tendered is greater than or equal to the total sale, the change due will be calculated and displayed automatically.

1★	1·00	
2★	2·00	
	3·25	◇
1	0·05	TX
2	0·20	TX
	3·25	T
	5·00	CA
	1·75	CG

18-2. Cheque Sale

Use the Cheque tender key to finalize a transaction paid with a cheque.

Key Sequence
(1) 500 [DEPT 2]
(2) 1200 [DEPT 2]
(3) [ST ALL]
(4) 2000 [CHEQUE]

NOTE : Amount tender is compulsory for the [CHEQUE] key.

2★	5·00	
2★	12·00	
	18·70	◇
2	1·70	TX
	18·70	T
	20·00	CK
	1·30	CG

18-3. Charge Sale

For a charge sale operation, depress the [CHARGE] key after entering all of the items in the transaction.

Key Sequence
(1) 1500 [DEPT 1]
(2) 700 [DEPT 2]
(3) [ST ALL]
(4) [CHARGE]

1★	15·00	
2★	7·00	
	23·45	◇
1	0·75	TX
2	0·70	TX
	23·45	T
	23·45	CH

18-4. Split Tendering

If the customer pays with more than one type of tenders, enter the amount partially paid and depress the appropriate tendering key. The new balance will be displayed each time until the entire transaction has been paid.

Key Sequence

(1) 1200 [DEPT 1]
(2) 500 [CASH]
(3) 500 [CHEQUE]
(4) [CHARGE]

1★	12.00	
1	0.60	TX
	12.60	T
	5.00	CA
	5.00	CK
	2.60	CH

NOTE : Any tendering key can be depressed first as there is no priority among them.

18-5. Cheque Cashing

To cash a twenty-dollar cheque, operate as follows:

Key Sequence

(1) 2000 [CHEQUE]

	20.00	CK
	20.00	CA

NOTE : The maximum cheque cashing limit can be programmed.

19. ERROR CORRECTION

The [CLEAR] key and the [VOID] key are used to correct erroneous entries.

19-1. Clear key

If an incorrect entry is detected prior to the depression of a department key, a transaction key, or any entry key, depression of the [CLEAR] key will correct the mistake. This key is also used to reset error conditions.

19-2. Void key

The [VOID] key is used in three different ways to correct errors.

19-2-1. Last Item Void (Error Correct)

When the [VOID] key is pressed immediately after a Department, PLU, Discount, %1, %2, Manual Tax, Refund or Department refund, it voids the preceding operation.

Key Sequence

(1) 100 [DEPT 1] --- (erroneous entry)
(2) [VOID] --- (last item void)
(3) 110 [DEPT 1] --- (correct entry)

1★	1.00	
1★	1.00	V
1★	1.10	

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19-2-2. Previous Item Void

The [VOID] key is also used to correct an erroneous entry which was not caught immediately after the amount was entered into a department or PLU.

Key Sequence

(1) 100 [DEPT 1] --- (erroneous entry)
(2) 200 [DEPT 2]
(3) 100 [VOID] [DEPT 1] --- (previous item void)
(4) 110 [DEPT 1] --- (correct entry)

1★	1·00	
2★	2·00	
1★	1·00	V
1★	1·10	

NOTE : Previous Item Void may not be allowed in "R" position by program option.
(See page-31, item G)

19-2-3. Transaction Void

To correct an erroneous entry that has been detected after the transaction has been finalized, depress the [VOID] key first then enter the whole transaction again as it was originally entered, or enter only the item that was incorrectly entered.

Key Sequence

(1) [VOID]
(2) 100 [DEPT 1] --- (taxable 1 = 5%)
(3) 200 [DEPT 2] --- (taxable 2 = 10%)
(4) 300 [DEPT 3] --- (taxable 3 = 20%)
(5) 400 [DEPT 4] --- (non-taxable)
(6) [ST ALL]
(7) [CASH]

	★★★★	V
1★	1·00	
2★	2·00	
3★	3·00	
4	4·00	
	10·85	◇
1	0·05	TX
2	0·20	TX
3	0·60	TX
	10·85	T
	10·85	CA

NOTE : Transaction Void operation is also used to correct [RECD ACCT] (Received-on-Account) and [PAID OUT] (Paid Out) operations. Transaction Void may not be allowed in "R" position byprogram option.

20. REFUND OPERATION

20-1. General Refund

The [GEN RFND] key can be used at any time before tendering keys.

Key Sequence

(1) 100 [DEPT 1]
(2) 250 [DEPT 2]
(3) 15 [GEN RFND]
(4) 1000 [CASH]

1★	1·00	
2★	2·50	
	0·15--	
1	0·05	TX
2	0·25	TX
	3·65	T
	10·00	CA
	6·35	CG

NOTE : The [GEN RFND] key can be programmed as taxable.

20-2. Single Refund

Key Sequence

(1) 100 [GEN RFND]
(2) [CASH]

	1·00--	
-	1·00	T
-	1·00	CA
	1·00	CG

20-3. Department Refund

The [DEPT RFND] (Department Refund) key is used to return the merchandise to specific departments.

Key Sequence

(1) 100 [DEPT 1]
(2) 250 [DEPT 2]
(3) [DEPT RFND]
(4) 15 [DEPT 2]
(5) [ST ALL]
(6) 1000 [CASH]

Press the [DEPT RFND] key first, then enter the amount of the refund item, followed by the associated department key.

1★	1・00	
2★	2・50	
2★	0・15	−
	3・64	◇
1	0・05	TX
2	0・24	TX
	3・64	T
	10・00	CA
	6. 36	CG

21. PAID OUT OPERATION

The [PAID OUT] (Paid out) key is used to remove media from the cash drawer and subtract from the media in drawer total.

Operation : To remove 210.00 dollar in cash, operate as follows:

Key Sequence

(1) 1000 [PAID OUT]
(2) 10 [@/FOR/TIME]
(3) 2000 [PAID OUT]
(4) [CASH]

	10・00	−#
	10	
	20・00	@
	200・00	−#
	210・00	CA

22. DISCOUNT OPERATION

Two kinds of discount operations: a percent-discount with [%] key and an amount discount with [−/NET ST] key are available.

22-1. Item % Discount (Mark down)

Key Sequence

(1) 1000 [DEPT 1] --- (taxable at rate 1)
(2) [%2] --- (programmed discount rate of 20%)
(3) [ST ALL]
(4) [CHARGE]

NOTE : The percentage rate may be input manually. Enter the discount rate in step two (2) followed by the [%2] key.

1★	10・00	
	20・000%	−
	2・00	−
	8・40	◇
1	0・40	TX
	8・40	T
	8・40	CH

22-2. % Discount on the Transaction Total

Key Sequence

(1) 1000 [DEPT 1] --- (taxable at rate 1)
(2) 2000 [DEPT 4] --- (non-taxable)
(3) [−/NET ST] --- (Net Subtotal)
(4) [%2] --- (programmed discount rate of 20%)
(5) [ST ALL]
(6) [CASH]

NOTE : To allow a % discount on the transaction total, the [−/NET ST] key must be depressed before the [%] key.

1★	10・00	
4	20・00	
	30・00	◇
	20・000%	−
	6・00	−
	24・40	◇
1	0・40	TX
	24・40	T
	24・40	CA

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22-3. Amount Discount on the Transaction Total

Key Sequence

(1) 100 [DEPT 1]
(2) 250 [DEPT 2]
(3) [−/NET ST] --- (Net Subtotal)
(4) 10 [−/NET ST] --- (Amount Discount)
(5) [ST ALL]
(6) 1000 [CASH]

1★	1·00	
2★	2·50	
	3·50	◇
	0·10	−
	3·70	◇
1	0·05	TX
2	0·25	TX
	3·70	T
	10·00	CA
1	6·30	CG

NOTE : An entry limit can be set for [−/NET ST] key.

23. NO SALE OPERATION

The [#/NS] key allows you to open the cash drawer outside of the sale. A No Sale counter will increment by one after this key was used.

Key Sequence

(1) [#/NS]

0001 #

NOTE : This operation is not allowed after non-add print operation. (See next item)

24. NON-ADD PRINT OPERATION

A maximum eight (8) digit number can be printed on the receipt/journal through the use of the [#/NS] key. This number will not add to the total, and is used only for memo purposes.

Key Sequence

(1) 12345678
(2) [#/NS]

12345678#

25. MARK-UP OPERATION

Your terminal will allow for a percent mark-up through the [%1] key. The operation is exactly the same as a percent discount operation, however the amount entered through this key will add to the sale rather than subtract.

Key Sequence

(1) 1000 [DEPT 1]
(2) 2000 [DEPT 2]
(3) [%1] --- (programmed mark-up rate of 20%)
(4) [CASH]

1★	10·00	
2★	20·00	
	20·000	%+
	4·00	+
1	0·50	TX
2	2·00	TX
	36·50	T
	36·50	CA

NOTE : The percent rate may be input manually. If this is to be done, index the rate in the step three (3) followed by the [%1] key.

26. RECEIVED-ON ACCOUNT OPERATION

The [RECD ACCT] (Received-on-Account) key is used to add media to the cash drawer without affecting any totals with the exception of the Received-on-Account total and the media in drawer totals.

Key Sequence

(1) 10000 [RECD ACCT]
(2) 10 [@/FOR/TIME]
(3) 2000 [RECD ACCT]
(4) [CASH]

```
        100.00+#
           10
         20.00 @
        200.00+#
        300.00 CA
```

27. CREDIT CARD OPERATION

Up to four different Credit Cards can be handled.
In this operation, the purchased amount will be registered into charge sales total and assigned credit card sales total separately.

Ex) Paid by American Express Card (The type number "1" is assigned for American Express Card)

Key Sequence

(1) 2500 [DEPT 1]
(2) 500 [DEPT 1]
(3) [ST ALL]
(4) 12345678 [#/NS] --- (membership number)
(5) [ST ALL]
(6) 1 [RECD ACCT] --- (type of credit card)
(7) [CHARGE]

```
1★      25.00
1★       5.00
        31.50 ◇
    12345678#
        31.50 ◇
1         1.50 TX
        31.50 T
      1 . . . .
        31.50 CH
```

28. CURRENCY CONVERSION OPERATION

Up to four different foreign currencies can be handled.
(1) Enter the purchased amount into the proper department.
(2) Depress the [ST ALL] key.
(3) Enter the foreign currency code number and then press the [RECD ACCT] key.
(4) Enter the cash received amount by foreign currency.
(5) Depress the [CASH] key.
The change due is paid by domestic currency.

Ex) As the foreign currency number "2" is assigned for US dollar.
The total sales amount $10.50 (US dollar)
Exchange rate : US $1.00 = Canada $1.235

Key Sequence

(1) 1000 [DEPT 1]
(2) [ST ALL]
(3) 2 [RECD ACCT] --- (foreign currency No.= "2")
(4) 2000 [CASH]

```
1★      10.00
        10.50 ◇
1         0.50 TX
        10.50 T
2       20.00#CA
        16.19 CA
         5.69CG
```

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Ex) As the foreign currency number "1" is assigned for Canadian dollar.
The total sales amount $10.50 (Canadian dollar)
Exchange rate : Canada $1.00 = US $0.810

Key Sequence
(1) 1000 [DEPT 1]
(2) [ST ALL]
(3) 1 [RECD ACCT] --- (foreign currency No.= "1")
(4) 1000 [CASH]

```
1★        10.00
          10.50 ◇
1           0.50 TX
          10.50 T
1         10.00#CA
          12.35 CA
           1.85CG
```

29. SHOWING CURRENT TIME

You may display the current time while outside a sale.

Key Sequence
(1) [@/FOR/TIME]

30. DELAYED RECEIPT (Program Option)

If your terminal has been programmed to issue a Delayed Receipt, depress the [ST ALL] key after the transaction is completed. This function is allowed even in the receipt stop status is "ON".

31. POWER FAILURE

Even if power failure occurs in the middle of the transaction, the data entered will be maintained by the rechargeable battery. Press the [ST ALL] key to confirm where you were and continue the transaction.

Symbol line of power failure —

```
1★        1.00
1         1.00

          ★★★★★
1★        1.00
```

32. CLOSING THE STORE

Recommended practices for managers and operators.
* Take all necessary reports. (See page-23)
* Check the paper supply for the next day.
* Keep the drawer empty.
* Place the mode lock in the OFF position.
* Remove all of the keys.

This terminal provides the user with details of sales through the use of following reports. A repor' may be taken in the X mode, or in the Z mode.
A report taken in X mode will not affect the total and counters.
If however, you want to look at the data and reset the totals and counters to zero, you would follow the same procedure utilizing the Z mode.

Report Name		Mode	Operation
GENERAL REPORT	DAILY	X,Z	[CASH]
	PERIODIC	X,Z	ID Code [CASH]
PLU REPORT	ALL	X,Z	[PLU]
	ZONING	X,Z	(Starting PLU Code) [@/FOR/TIME] (Ending PLU code) [PLU]
HOURLY REPORT DAILY		X,Z	[CHEQUE]
NON-RESETTABLE GT REPORT		X	ID Code [VOID]

NOTE : The drawer will open when taking the General report.

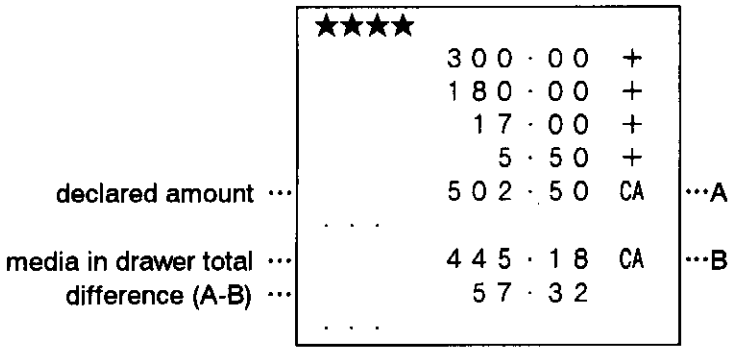
33. CASH IN DRAWER DECLARATION

If compulsory cash in drawer declaration is programmed (See page-31 item C), the following steps are required before taking a Daily General report in Z mode.

Key Sequence

(1) 15 [@/FOR/TIME]	2000 [PAID OUT]	--- (15 X 20.00 dollar)
(2) 36 [@/FOR/TIME]	500 [PAID OUT]	--- (36 X 5.00 dollar)
(3)	1700 [PAID OUT]	--- (17.00 dollar)
(4) 22 [@/FOR/TIME]	25 [PAID OUT]	--- (22 X 0.25 quarters)

NOTE : Count the cash in drawer and enter the amount. Then depress the [PAID OUT] (Paid Out) key. Repeat this procedure for all cash in the drawer. Use the [@/FOR/TIME] key for multiplication entries.



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34. GENERAL REPORT

1. Daily General
(X/Z) -- [CASH]

2. Periodic General
(X/Z) -- (ID code) -- [CASH]

NOTE : " 1 ★★★" ... Daily Z-Report, " 2 ★★★" ... Periodic Z-Report
" 1 · · · " ... Daily X-Report, " 2 · · · " ... Periodic X-Report

(1) Machine Number and Date	01 05·30·99
(2) X or Z mode symbol (See NOTE)	1★★★
(3) Department 1 sales counter (★ : Taxable)	1★ 47
(4) Department 1 sales amount	428·69
(5) Department 1 sales amount ÷ (13)	55·97%
(6) Department 2 sales counter	2★ 31
(7) Department 2 sales amount	173·77
(8) Department 2 sales amount ÷ (13)	22·69%

(9) Department 10 sales counter	0 1
(10) Department 10 sales amount	1·00
(11) Department 10 sales amount ÷ (13)	0·13%
(12) Sum of department counter	104 T
(13) Sum of department amount	765·75TT
(14) Customer counter	43
(15) Average sales price ((13) ÷ (14))	17·81 @
	1★★★
(16) Non-taxable amount	91·94 #
(17) Manual Tax counter	1
(18) Manual Tax total	★ 0·10 TX
(19) Taxable 1 amount	1 588·46 ◇
(20) Tax 1 total	1 40·51 TX
(21) Taxable 2 amount	2 72·30 ◇
(22) Tax 2 total	2 5·23 TX
(23) Taxable 3 amount	3 1·00 ◇
(24) Tax 3 total	3 0·20 TX
(25) Tax total ((18) + (20) + (22) + (24))	45·94TXT
(26) Gross sales ((13) + (25))	811·69 ◇
	1★★★
(27) Tax 1 Exemption counter	1 1 TX
(28) Tax 1 Exemption amount	10·00
(29) Tax 2 Exemption counter	2 1
(30) Tax 2 Exemption amount	20·00 TX
(31) Tax 3 Exemption counter	3 1
(32) Tax 3 Exemption amount	15·00 TX
	1★★★
(33) General Refund counter	2
(34) General Refund amount	1·15--
(35) Subtotal Amount Discount counter	1
(36) Subtotal Amount Discount amount	0·10 -
(37) Subtotal %1 Discount counter	1 1 %
(38) Subtotal %1 Discount amount	6·00◇-
(39) Subtotal %2 Discount counter	2 1 %
(40) Subtotal %2 Discount amount	6·00◇-
	1★★★
(41) Total ((26) − (34) − (36) − (38) − (40))	798·44◇T

(42) Cash sales counter	1★★★	88	
(43) Cash sales total		656.13	CA
(44) Cheque sales counter		2	
(45) Cheque sales total		23.70	CK
(46) Charge sales counter		7	
(47) Charge sales total		118.61	CH
	1★★★		
(48) Cash Received-on-Account counter		1	+
(49) Cash Received-on-Account amount		300.00	CA
(50) Cash Paid out counter		3	−
(51) Cash Paid out amount		713.50	CA
	1★★★		
(52) Cheque Cashing counter		1	CA
(53) Cheque Cashing total		20.00	CK
(54) Cash in drawer total		171.64	CA
(55) Cheque in drawer total		45.00	CK
(56) Charge in drawer total		118.61	CH
	1★★★		
(57) Currency-1 or Credit 1 counter	1	3	
(58) Currency-1 or Credit 1 amount		43.10	#
(59) Currency-2 or Credit 1 counter	2	2	
(60) Currency-2 or Credit 1 amount		40.00	#
(61) Currency-3 or Credit 1 counter	3	4	
(62) Currency-3 or Credit 1 amount		15.00	#
(63) Currency-4 or Credit 1 counter	4	2	
(64) Currency-4 or Credit 1 amount		32.56	#
	1★★★		
(65) Item Amount Discount counter		2	
(66) Item Amount Discount amount		0.30	−
(67) Item %1 Mark-up/Discount counter	1	3	%
(68) Item %1 Mark-up/Discount amount		6.00◇	−
(69) Item %2 Discount counter	2	2	%
(70) Item %2 Discount amount		6.00◇	−
(71) Department Refund counter	*	1	
(72) Department Refund amount		0.15	−
	1★★★		
(73) Last Item Void counter	1	1	
(74) Last Item Void amount		1.00	V−
(75) Prior Item Void counter	2	1	
(76) Prior item Void amount		1.00	V−
(77) Transaction Void counter	3	2	
(78) Transaction Void amount		12.78	V−
(79) No sale counter		0002	#
(80) Z counter (Reset counter)	1★★★	0003	
(81) *Negative Adjust total	4	3.53	V−
(82) Non-Resettable Grand Total 1	1★	000000	
		0000999.99	T
(83) Non-Resettable Grand Total 2	2★	000000	
		0000999.99	T
(84) Time, Consecutive (Receipt) number	19.12	0001	

*Negative Adjust total = Negative tax + Transaction void

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35. PLU REPORT

The PLU report provides the sales data of PLUs.

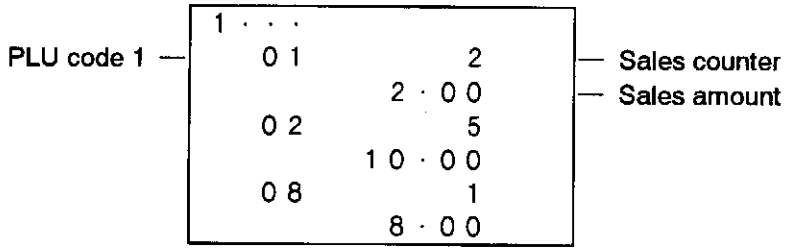
1. All PLU Report

(X/Z)--[PLU]

2. Zoning PLU Report

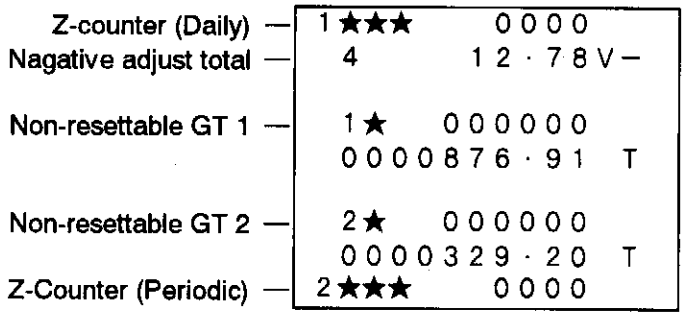
(X/Z)--(Starting PLU code)--[@/FOR/TIME]--(ending PLU code)--[PLU]

... This report will produce a partial PLU report. It allows you to index a "range" of PLUs to read or reset. The print format is the same as the PLU report.



36. NON-RESETTABLE GT REPORT

(X)--(ID code)--[VOID]


Z-counter (Daily)
Nagative adjust total
Non-resettable GT 1
Non-resettable GT 2
Z-Counter (Periodic)
1★★★ 0 0 0 0
4 1 2 · 7 8 V –
1★ 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 8 7 6 · 9 1 T
2★ 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 0 3 2 9 · 2 0 T
2★★★ 0 0 0 0

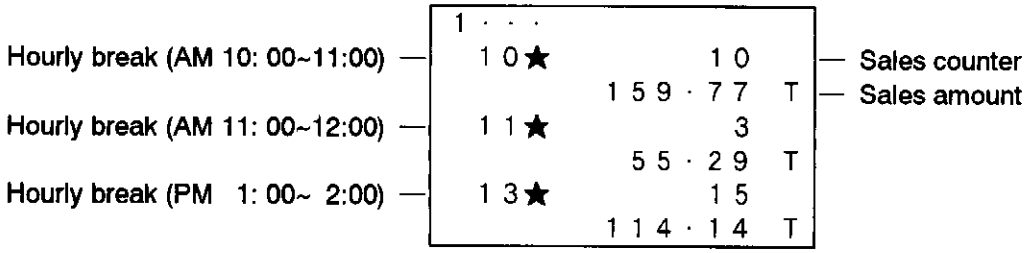
Negative adjust total = Negative tax + Transaction void

37. HOURLY DAILY TOTAL REPORT

(X/Z)--[CHEQUE]

... This report provides the hourly sales data for efficient store management.

NOTE : Available 24 hourly breaks with zero skip.


Hourly break (AM 10: 00~11:00)
Hourly break (AM 11: 00~12:00)
Hourly break (PM 1: 00~ 2:00)
1 · · ·
1 0★ 1 0
1 5 9 · 7 7 T
1 1★ 3
5 5 · 2 9 T
1 3★ 1 5
1 1 4 · 1 4 T
Sales counter
Sales amount

In the "P" position of the mode lock, you can program various functions. This section will show you the procedures to program and typical usage of each function. Read this section carefully to see how you can program the machine to the most preferable set-up according to your system. Every key sequence in programming has the following or similar format.

Key Sequence

<P mode> (aa)--[ST ALL]-- ┌ **(A B C D E F G H)** ┐ **--□--[#/NS]**
└ **(D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6 D7)** ┘

aa	: one or two digit program code
(A B C....F G H)	: Program data you have to select
(D1 D2....D6 D7)	
□	: The related key to the program.
[#/NS]	: In order to complete the programming, you have to depress the [#/NS] key.

38. DATE AND TIME SETTING

Key Sequence

<P mode> (A X X X X X X)--[@/FOR/TIME]--(B X X X X X X)--[@/FOR/TIME]

Date (6-digit) Time (6-digit)

A=Date format (0~2)
- A=0: MM DD YY
- A=1: DD MM YY
- A=2: YY MM DD

B=Time format (0~2)
- B=0: *24-hours system
- B=1: A.M of 12-hours system
- B=2: P.M of 12-hours system

NOTE : 1) To pint the date in the order of month, day and year:
Enter zero (0), and then enter a six-digit number (MMDDYY)
ex) April 30, 1999 ... 043099

2) To pint the date in the order of day, month and year:
Enter one (1), and then enter a six-digit number (DDMMYY)
ex) 30 April, 1999 ... 1300499

3) To pint the date in the order of day, month and year:
Enter two (2), and then enter a six-digit number (YYMMDD)
ex) 1999, April, 30 ... 2990430

4) *24-hour mode means that the hour after noon go from "13" to "24".
ex) 9:30 A.M 24 hour mode ... 0093000
12 hour mode ... 1093000
9:30 P.M 24 hour mode ... 0213000
12 hour mode ... 2093000

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39. RECEIPT NUMBER SETTING

A maximum four digit number can be programmed as the starting receipt number. Each time you take a Z-report, the next receipt starts from the number programmed here, or it continues per programming. (See page-31, item D)

Key Sequence

<P mode> (3)--ST ALL--(X X X X)--[#/NS]--[#/NS]

X X X X : Initial Receipt Number (0000~9999)

ex) Receipt number=500

3 ST ALL 500 #/NS #/NS

40. REPORT ID CODE AND MACHINE NUMBER SETTING

A two-digit ID code and a two-digit machine number can be programmed. ID code is used to take periodic terminal reports and GT (Grand Total) for security purpose.

Key Sequence

<P mode> (4)--ST ALL--(A B C D)--[#/NS]--[#/NS]

A B : ID code (00~99)

C D : Machine number (00~99)

41. PERCENT RATE SETTING FOR % KEY

A preset percent rate can be programmed to percent key (%1, %2).

. percent key [%1] can be positive for mark-up or negative for discount operation depending on your programming.

Key Sequence

<P mode> (X X X X X)--[%1, %2]

X X X X X= Percent rate x 1000

ex) 10.5% for [%1]

10500 %1

42. MACHINE SIZE SETTING

Key Sequence
<P mode> (10)--ST ALL--(A B C D)--[#/NS]--[#/NS]

A	+8	Five Rappen rounding mode	+8= Five Rappen rounding
	+4	Norway rounding mode	+4= Norway rounding
	+2	GST rounding in Canada	+2= GST rounding in Canada
	+1	GST rounding in Canada (Gross mode)	+1= Gross GST mode in Canada
B	+8	Australia rounding mode	+8= Australia rounding
	+4	GST in Singapore mode	+4= GST in Singapore
	+2		
	+1	Use the terminal as 10-department	
C	1~9	Selection of maximum Department number ※ In case of 10-department , the following selection is required. B=+1, C=0	
D	0~3	Decimal position for Print & Display 0 : DP=0 1 : DP=1 2 : DP=2 3 : DP=3	

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3. PRINT LINE ELIMINATION

Key Sequence
<P mode> (1)--ST ALL--(A B C D E F)--[#/NS]--[#/NS]

A	+4			
	+2			
	+1	Journal mode/Receipt mode	+1= Journal mode,	+0= Receipt mode
B	+4	Department section on General report	+4= non zero skip,	+0= zero skip
	+2	PLU report	+2= non zero skip,	+0= zero skip
	+1	GT (Grand Total) line on Daily Z report	+1= non print,	+0= print
C	+4	Department Refund on report	+4= non print,	+0= print
	+2	Transaction Void on report	+2= non print,	+0= print
	+1	Void on report	+1= non print,	+0= print
D	+4	% rate line on receipt/journal	+4= non print,	+0= print
	+2	PLU line on receipt/journal	+2= non print,	+0= print
	+1	Subtotal line on receipt/journal	+1= non print,	+0= print
E	+4			
	+2	Time on receipt/journal	+2= non print,	+0= print
	+1	Date on receipt in R & M mode	+1= non print,	+0= print
F	+4	Tax total line on receipt/journal	+4= non print,	+0= print
	0~3	Number of delayed receipt issuing		

44. SYSTEM PROGRAMMING

Key Sequence
<P mode> (2)--ST--(A B C D E F G)--[#/NS]--[#/NS]

A	+4			
	+2			
	+1	Mark-up amount affects the taxable total	+1= affect,	+0= not affect
B	+4	[@/FOR/TIME] key works as square key	+4= Yes,	+0= No
	+2	Split pricing rounding	+2= round off,	+0= round up
	+1	Tax1, Tax2, Tax3 on receipt/journal	+1= non print,	+0= print
C	+4	[RECD ACCT] key works on credit card mode	+4= Credit Card key, +0= Currency Conversion key	
	+2	*Drawer must be closed to start transaction	+2= must be closed,	+0= none
	+1	Cash in drawer declaration compulsory in Z mode	+1= compulsory,	+0= option
D	+4	Beep tone for numeric key entry	+4= Off,	+0= On
	+2	[%1] key works as mark-up key	+2= Yes,	+0= No
3	+1	Receipt number starts from programmed number after taking Z-report	+1= Yes,	+0= No
E	+4	Negative amount purchased	+4= in M mode only, +0= allowed in R	
	+2	Zero (0) entry for department	+2= in M mode only, +0= allowed in R	
0	+1	% discount operation	+1= in M mode only, +0= allowed in R	
F	+4	Department Refund operation	+4= in M mode only, +0= allowed in R	
	+2	General Refund operation	+2= in M mode only, +0= allowed in R	
0	+1	Amount discount operation	+1= in M mode only, +0= allowed in R	
G	+4	Transaction void operation	+4= in M mode only, +0= allowed in R	
	+2	Void operation	+2= in M mode only, +0= allowed in R	
4	+1	Currency conversion & Credit card	+1= in M mode only, +0= allowed in R	

NOTE* : A switch to detect the status of drawer may be provided by option.

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5. DEPARTMENT PROGRAMMING

STATUS

Key Sequence

<P mode> (1)--ST ALL--(A B C D)--[DEPARTMENT]--[#/NS]

A	+4		
	+2	Amount entry is compulsory	+2= Compulsory, +0= Optional
	+1	Single item cash department	+1= Yes, +0= No
B	+4	Tax rate 3 is charged	+4= Charged, +0= Not Charged
	+2	Tax rate 2 is charged	+2= Charged, +0= Not Charged
	+1	Tax rate 1 is charged	+1= Charged, +0= Not Charged
C	0~9	Most significant digit of entry limit	
D	0~9	Number of subsequent 0's of entry limit	

*item A = 5 ... can not program

*In case of CD = 42 ... $4x10^2$ = 400 i.e. 399 max

UNIT PRICE

Key Sequence

<P mode> (2)--ST ALL--(@ @ @ @ @ @)--[DEPARTMENT]--[#/NS]

(@ @ @ @ @ @) : Unit price (Max. 6-digits)

46. PLU PROGRAMMING

STATUS

Key Sequence

<P mode> (1)--ST ALL--(X X X)--[PLU]--(A)--[DEPARTMENT]--[#/NS]

X X X : PLU code (1~330)

A : PLU status

A	+8	Not used PLU	+8= Not used
	+4		
	+2		
	+1	Sequential group total flag	+1= Group flag, +0= Normal

UNIT PRICE

Key Sequence

<P mode> (2)--ST ALL--(X X X)--[PLU]--(@ @ @ @ @ @)--[DEPARTMENT]--[#/NS]

X X X : PLU code (1~Max. 330)

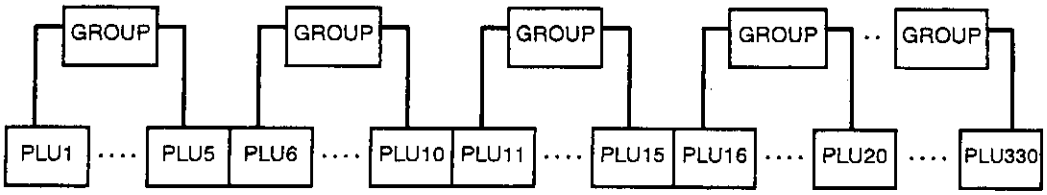
(@ @ @ @ @ @) : Unit price (Max. 6-digits)

[DEPARTMENT] : Linked department key

Sequential Group total

PLU may be programmed to report sequential Subtotal grouping on PLU report. Example is shown below:

(Sample)



47. TENDERING KEYS PROGRAMMING CASH, CHEQUE, CHARGE

Key Sequence
<P mode> (1)--ST ALL--(A B C)--[TENDER KEY]--[#/NS]

A	+4 +2 +1	 Amount entry is Compulsory [ST ALL] key depression is Compulsory	 +2= Compulsory, +0= Optional +1= Compulsory, +0= Optional
B	0~9	Most significant digit of entry limit.	
C	0~9	Number of subsequent 0's of entry limit.	

*Preset an entry limit in the same manner as departments.
*In case of BC = 42 ... $4x10^2$ = 400 i.e. 399 max

48. FUNCTION KEYS PROGRAMMING MNTX/TXST, RECD ACCT, PAID OUT, Amount Discount

Key Sequence
<P mode> (1)--ST ALL--(A B)--[FUNCTION KEY]--[#/NS]

A	0~9	Most significant digit of entry limit.
B	0~9	Number of subsequent 0's of entry limit.

*Preset an entry limit in the same manner as departments.
*In case of BC = 42 ... $4x10^2$ = 400 i.e. 399 max

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9. GENERAL REFUND KEY PROGRAMMING

Key Sequence
<P mode> (1)--ST ALL--(A B C)--[GEN RFND]--[#/NS]

A	+4 +2 +1	Tax rate 3 is charged Tax rate 2 is charged Tax rate 1 is charged	+4= Charged, +0= Not Charged +2= Charged, +0= Not Charged +1= Charged, +0= Not Charged
B	0~9	Most significant digit of entry limit.	
C	0~9	Number of subsequent 0's of entry limit.	

*Preset an entry limit in the same manner as departments.
*In case of BC = 42 ... $4x10^2$ = 400 i.e. 399 max

50. CHEQUE CASHING LIMIT

Key Sequence
<P mode> (2)--ST ALL--(A B)--[CHEQUE]--[#/NS]

A	0~9	Most significant digit of entry limit.
B	0~9	Number of subsequent 0's of entry limit.

*Preset an entry limit in the same manner as departments.
*In case of BC = 42 ... $4x10^2$ = 400 i.e. 399 max

51. CURRENCY CONVERSION PROGRAM

Up to 4 different foreign currencies can be handled.

STATUS

Key Sequence
<P mode> (N)--[RECD ACCT]--(A B)--[#/NS]--[#/NS]

N : Foreign currency number (1~4)
A : Rounding selection (0~3)
  0 = Round off
  1 = Round up
  2 = Round down
  3 = Five Rappen
B : Decimal point position (0~2)
  0 = Decimal position of foreign currency : XXXXXXXX
  1 = Decimal position of foreign currency : XXXXXXX.X
  2 = Decimal position of foreign currency : XXXXXX.XX

EXCHANGE RATE

Key Sequence
<P mode> (N)--[RECD ACCT]--(D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6 D7 D8)--[% 1]--[#/NS]

N : Foreign currency number (1~4)
D1 D2 D3 D4 D5 D6 D7 D8 : Conversion Rate x 10000

Example-1:
Assign the U.S.A dollar as a foreign currency number "1".
Exchange Rate : Canadian $1.00 = U.S.A $0.81 (round off)

Key Sequence

(1)	1	[RECD ACCT]	... foreign currency number = "1"
(2)	02	[#/NS]	... rounding, decimal point position (A=0, B=2)
(3)	1	[RECD ACCT]	... foreign currency number = "1"
(4)	8100	[% 1]	... enter the exchange rate
(5)		[#/NS]	... finalize the programming

Example-2:
Assign the Canadian dollar as a foreign currency number "2".
Exchange Rate : U.S.A $1.00 = Canadian $1.24 (round off)

Key Sequence

(1)	2	[RECD ACCT]	... foreign currency number = "2"
(2)	02	[#/NS]	... rounding, decimal point position (A=0, B=2)
(3)	2	[RECD ACCT]	... foreign currency number = "2"
(4)	12400	[% 1]	... enter the exchange rate
(5)		[#/NS]	... finalize the programming

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2. TAX PROGRAMMING

Three kinds of tax can be programmed. Use the [SHIFT 1] key to program tax rate 1, the [SHIFT 2] key to program tax rate 2, and the [SHIFT 3] key to program tax rate 3.

52-1. No Tax Mode

Tax will not be calculated nor will it print on the report.

Key Sequence

<P mode> (0)--SHIFT 1--[#/NS]
SHIFT 2
SHIFT 3

NOTE: In this mode, no tax line will appear on the receipt.

52-2. Straight % Tax

Tax will be calculated by multiplying an taxable sales amount by the preset percent rate.

Key Sequence

<P mode> (nnnn1r00)--SHIFT 1--(aaaaaa)--[% 1]--[#/NS]
SHIFT 2
SHIFT 3

nnnn = A maximum 4-digit tax exemption limit. If a purchased taxable amount is less than this limit, tax will not be charged.
r = Rounding selection (0~2)
0: Rounding up to the next penny if the fraction is five or more.
Round down if the fraction is four or less.
1: Always round up to the next penny.
2: Always round down, dropping the fraction.
aaaaaa = Tax Rate x 10000

52-3.Tax Table Look-Up with Percent Add-ON (Mixed Tax Table)

In the following tax schedule you can find that a tax amount for the sales over $2.17 can be calculated by multiplying 5.3%. This kind of tax schedule may be called a Tax table look-up with % add-on. The area of which sale amount is less than $2.17 is called as an irregular area.

Key Sequence

<P mode> (nnnn2rxx)--SHIFT 1--(aaaaaa)--[% 1]--(bbbb)--[RECD ACCT]
SHIFT 2 |
(bbbb)--[RECD ACCT]
|
[#/NS]

nnnn = A maximum 4-digit tax exemption limit. If a purchased taxable amount is less than this limit, tax will not be charged.
r = Rounding selection (0~2)
0: Rounding up to the next penny if the fraction is five or more. Round down if the fraction is four or less.
1: Always round up to the next penny.
2: Always round down, dropping the fraction.
xx = Boundary value ; The first tax amount of the regular area.
aaaaaa = Percent rate x 10000
bbbb = Break point ; The lowest sales amount for each tax up to the first lowest amount of the regular area.

SALES	TAX	SALES	TAX	SALES	TAX	SALES	TAX
0.00~0.10	0.00	2.17~2.35	0.12	4.44~4.62	0.24	6.70~6.88	0.36
0.11~0.24	0.01	2.36~2.54	0.13	4.63~4.81	0.25	6.89~7.07	0.37
0.25~0.45	0.02	2.55~2.73	0.14	4.82~4.99	0.26	7.08~7.26	0.38
0.46~0.64	0.03	2.74~2.92	0.15	5.00~5.18	0.27	7.27~7.45	0.39
0.65~0.83	0.04	2.93~3.11	0.16	5.19~5.37	0.28	7.46~7.64	0.40
0.84~1.02	0.05	3.12~3.30	0.17	5.38~5.56	0.29	7.65~7.83	0.41
1.03~1.21	0.06	3.31~3.49	0.18	5.57~5.75	0.30	7.84~8.01	0.42
1.22~1.40	0.07	3.50~3.67	0.19	5.76~5.94	0.31	8.02~8.20	0.43
1.41~1.59	0.08	3.68~3.86	0.20	5.95~6.13	0.32	8.21~8.39	0.44
1.60~1.78	0.09	3.87~4.05	0.21	6.14~6.32	0.33	8.40~8.58	0.45
1.79~1.97	0.10	4.06~4.24	0.22	6.33~6.50	0.34	8.59~8.77	0.46
1.98~2.16	0.11	4.25~4.43	0.23	6.51~6.69	0.35	8.78~8.96	0.47

Irregular area ←|→ Regular area

Example for the above table:

Key Sequence

(1) 2012 [SHIFT]
(2) 53000 [%1]
(3) 11 [RECD ACCT]
(4) 25 [RECD ACCT]
(5) 46 [RECD ACCT]
(6) 65 [RECD ACCT]
(7) 84 [RECD ACCT]
(8) 103 [RECD ACCT]
(9) 122 [RECD ACCT]
(10) 141 [RECD ACCT]
(11) 160 [RECD ACCT]
(12) 179 [RECD ACCT]
(13) 198 [RECD ACCT]
(14) 217 [RECD ACCT]
(15) [#/NS]

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3-4. Tax Table Look-Up

In the following sample, no tax is charged on amounts less than $0.11 and after in tax is imposed at a rate of $0.01 per tax break point. Looking down the cents of sales amount, you will see the pattern of repetition. The first repetition begins at $1.07 where tax is $0.09 and ends at $1.94 where tax is $0.16. The first amount, $0.09 is called a boundary value. The area before the first pattern of repetition is called as a irregular area.

Key Sequence

```
<P mode>  (nnnn4rxx)--SHIFT 1--(bbbb)--[RECD ACCT]
                    SHIFT 2     |
                                (bbbb)--[RECD ACCT]
                                  |
                                [#/NS]
```

nnnn = A maximum 4-digit tax exemption limit. If a purchased taxable amount is less than this limit, tax will not be charged.
r = Rounding selection (0~2)
0: Rounding up to the next penny if the fraction is five or more.
Round down if the fraction is four or less.
1: Always round up to the next penny.
2: Always round down, dropping the fraction.
xx = Boundary value ; The first tax amount of the regular area.
bbbb = Break point ; The lowest sales amount for each tax up to the first lowest amount of the regular area.

SALES	TAX	SALES	TAX	SALES	TAX
0.00~0.10	0.00	1.07~1.18	0.09	2.07~2.18	0.17
0.11~0.17	0.01	1.19~1.31	0.10	2.19~2.31	0.18
0.18~0.29	0.02	1.32~1.43	0.11	2.32~2.43	0.19
0.30~0.42	0.03	1.44~1.56	0.12	2.44~2.56	0.20
0.43~0.54	0.04	1.57~1.68	0.13	2.57~2.68	0.21
0.55~0.67	0.05	1.69~1.81	0.14	2.69~2.81	0.22
0.68~0.79	0.06	1.82~1.93	0.15	2.82~2.93	0.23
0.80~0.92	0.07	1.94~2.06	0.16	2.94~3.06	0.24
0.93~1.06	0.08				

Example for the above table:

Key Sequence

(1) 4009	[SHIFT]	(11) 119	[RECD ACCT]
(2) 11	[%1]	(12) 132	[RECD ACCT]
(3) 18	[RECD ACCT]	(13) 144	[RECD ACCT]
(4) 30	[RECD ACCT]	(14) 157	[RECD ACCT]
(5) 43	[RECD ACCT]	(15) 169	[RECD ACCT]
(6) 55	[RECD ACCT]	(16) 182	[RECD ACCT]
(7) 68	[RECD ACCT]	(17) 194	[RECD ACCT]
(8) 80	[RECD ACCT]	(18) 207	[RECD ACCT]
(9) 93	[RECD ACCT]	(19)	[#/NS]
(10) 107	[RECD ACCT]		

52-5. VAT (Value Added Tax)

This is the tax mode used in Europe. The price of the item is called gross price, and is composed of the merchandise price and the tax. In this case, tax calculation will be performed by the multiplication between the taxable amount and the programmed percent rate. The percent to be programmed should be calculated from the percentage to net price in advance.

Key Sequence

<P mode> (nnnn8r00)--SHIFT 1--(aaaaaa)--[% 1]--[#/NS]
SHIFT 2
SHIFT 3

nnnn = A maximum 4-digit tax exemption limit. If a purchased taxable amount is less than this limit, tax will not be charged.
r = Rounding selection (0~2)
0: Rounding up to the next penny if the fraction is five or more. Round down if the fraction is four or less.
1: Always round up to the next penny.
2: Always round down, dropping the fraction.
aaaaaa = Percent rate x 10000

Example : Tax rate 5.5% to Net Price.
$100.00 ..... Net Price.
$5.50 (5.5%) ..... Tax imposed.
In VAT mode, $105.00 is entered as a amount of a merchandise.
8000---SHIFT--55000---%1---#/NS

NOTE: 0 ~ 99.9999 % can be entered as a percent rate.

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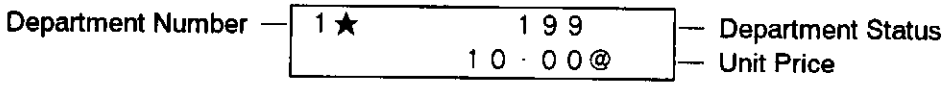
53. CONFIRMATION OF PROGRAM (X mode only)

A wide variety of features and program options are available on this register. After your programming is completed, you can confirm it through the following procedures.

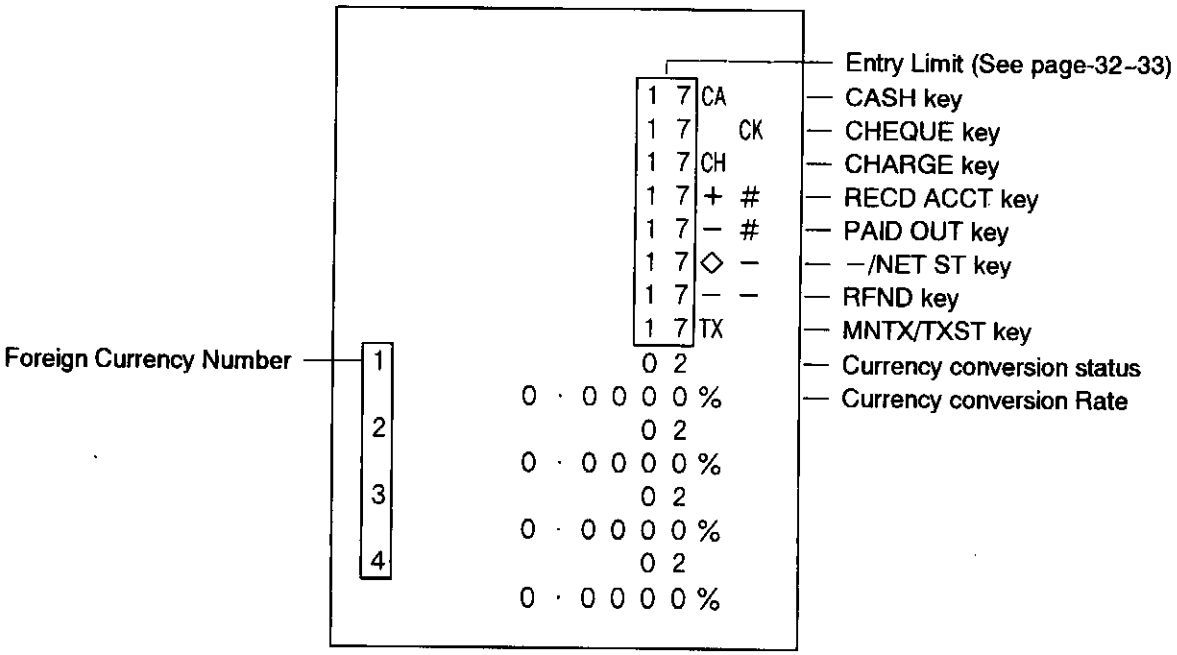
53-1. Department program
Key Sequence
<X mode> (1)--ST ALL--[DEPT. key]--[#/NS]



53-2. All PLU program
Key Sequence
<X mode> (1)--ST ALL--[PLU]
NOTE : With the above procedures, it will print out all of the PLU's data, such as PLU status, preset price.

53-3. Individual PLU program
Key Sequence
<X mode> (1)--ST ALL--(PLU code)--[PLU]--[#/NS]

53-4. Transaction key program
Key Sequence
<X mode> (1)--ST ALL--[CASH]



53-5. Tax Program
Key Sequence
<X mode> [SHIFT 1], [SHIFT 2], [SHIFT 3]--[#/NS]

1000	— Tax Status
7·0000%	— Tax Rate

53-6. % Rate (% 1, % 2) Program
Key Sequence
<X mode> [% 1]

% Number		
1	10·000%+	— % Rate (+ 10%)
2	20·000%−	— % Rate (−20%)

53-7. System Program
Key Sequence
<X mode> (2)--ST ALL

PRINT LINE ELIMINATION	(See page-30)·····	010000
SYSTEM PROGRAMMING	(See page-31)·····	0003004
MACHINE SIZE SETTING	(See page-29)·····	0082
RECEIPT NUMBER SETTING	(See page-28)·····	0000
MACHINE NUMBER SETTING	(See page-28)·····	··00

NOTE : Report ID code will not print by program confirmation.

54. SELF DIAGNOSTICS (P mode only)

Key Sequence
<P mode> (77)--ST ALL--(Machine number)--[#/NS]

(AUTO) (1) Display Check
|
(AUTO) (2) RAM Check
|
(AUTO) (3) Printing Check
|
[ST ALL] — (4) Mode lock Check.
Turn the mode lock position from P to Z, M, X, R and OFF.

[ST ALL] — (5) Key-code Check.
Press any key except "#/NS", and "↑" key.
Display shows the key-code that has been programmed. (See "Keyboard Programming")

[#/NS] (6) Drawer Check and terminal this routine.

```
   77★★★No

 ★·98765432+@
0 ★·9876543−+
10 ★·98765 4%−
210 ★·98765◇%
3210 ★·9876TX◇
4321 ★·987#TX
543210 ★·98V#
6543210 ★·9CAV
7654 210 ★ CHCA
87654321 0 NoCGCH
987654321 0 TCK
−987 543210 T
★·98 6543210@
```

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Appendix A. Key Code Table

Each key on this terminal's keyboard and optional keys are identified by a number shown below:

KEYBOARD CHARACTER	CODE	KEYBOARD CHARACTER	CODE	KEYBOARD CHARACTER	CODE
1	01	*	23	PLU	45
2	02	*	24	*	46
3	03	*	25	*	47
4	04	DPT. RFND	26	*	48
5	05	GEN RFND	27	*	49
6	06	VOID	28	*	50
7	07	*	29	DEPT.1	51
8	08	MNTX/TXST	30	DEPT.2	52
9	09	*	31	DEPT.3	53
0	10	−/NET ST	32	DEPT.4	54
00	11	*	33	DEPT.5	55
.	12	% 1	34	DEPT.6	56
CLEAR	13	% 2	35	DEPT.7	57
#/NS	14	RECD ACCT	36	DEPT.8	58
ST ALL	15	PAID OUT	37	DEPT.9	59
@/FOR/TIME	16	*	38	DEPT.10	60
RECPT OFF/ON	17	*	39	*	61
ELR	18	*	40	*	62
SHIFT 1	19	*	41	*	63
SHIFT 2	20	CHARGE	42	*	64
SHIFT 3	21	CHEQUE	43	*	65
*	22	CASH	44		

NOTE : Code No.1~13 are not relocatable keys.

Appendix B. ERROR CODE & MESSAGE

The machine will inform you with the following error message on the display.

ERROR CODE	ERROR CAUSE	Refer to
E0 Input Capacity Over	*Is the figure entered over the capacity ? Function and Tendering key Max.8 digits Department key Max.7 digits Multiplication *Quantity Max.5 digits *Unit price Max.7 digits *Product Max.7 digits Split pricing *Package quantity Max.2 digits *Purchased quantity Max.2 digits	
E2 Entry limit over	*Is the amount entered over the entry limit programmed ?	Page-32~34
E3 Operation error	*The improper operation. *Please read this instruction manual again.	
E4 Compulsory error	*Did you enter an amount before depression the key ? *Did you depress [ST ALL] key before the tendering key ? *Did you close the drawer when operating ?	Page-33 Page-33 Page-31
E5 Amount overflow or Negative error	*Is the amount entered over the display ? *Customer total Max.8 digits *Discount total > Customer total *Previous item void > Customer total	
E6 Prohibited operation by programming	*Is the key allow to operate in the R mode ? *Did you enter the correct Report ID mode ? *Did you enter the correct machine number ? *Did you program the prohibit status ? *Is the times over the programmed limit ? (Delayed receipt)	Page-31 Page-28 Page-28 Page-30
E7 Mode error	*Is the mode lock placed properly ? *Did you complete the previous operation ?	Page-6

NOTE : If only certain key operation results in an error, it may be related to your programming. Please confirm the programming of the associated key.

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ppendix C. Other problems

Please check the following items before calling for service.

Problems	Check points
The display does not show up in other than OFF position.	*Is power distributed to the outlet ? *Is the AC plug connected firmly to the outlet ?
The drawer does not open.	*Did you unlock the drawer ?
No Receipt is issued.	*Is the Receipt paper installed properly ? *Is the Receipt OFF/ON key in the OFF position ? *Is there any paper jam ?
Printing is indistinct	*Is the ink ribbon installed properly ? *Is the ink ribbon worn out ?
The Logo Stamp is indistinct	*Is the Logo Stamp installed properly ? *Is the ink of Logo Stamp worn out ?
No Confirmation tone is generated when depressing the numeric key.	*Did not you program "tone generate" to be OFF ?
Interlock due to programming	*Interlock may be occur by improper programming. In this case, the machine may recover as per the following operation. (1) Remove the AC plug from the outlet. (2) Turn the Mode lock to the P position. (3) Connect the AC plug to the outlet again while depressing the Paper Feed keys both about in one second. (4) Confirm the associated programming. (5) Reprogram the associated items correctly.

Appendix D. Option

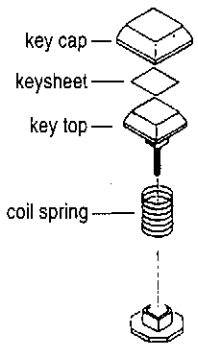
You can use the different key size such as a single-size, double-sized or quadruple-size at any position on your keyboard except for paper feed key, clear key and numeric keys. If you need further information for these optional keys, please ask your local dealer.

Optional key Installation
(1) Single-sized key
1. Put the coil spring on the housing.
2. Install the key top, keysheet and key cap.

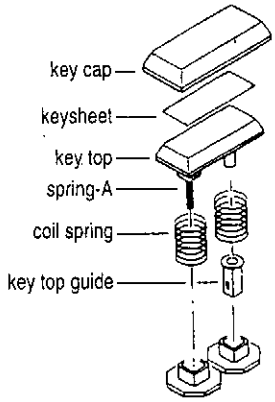
(2) Double-sized key
1. Put the coil spring and key top guide on the housing.
2. Install the key top, keysheet and key cap.

(3) Quadruple-sized key
Install the same procedures (2).

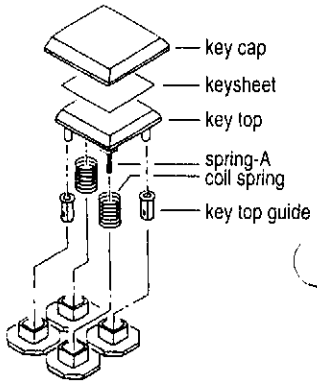
(1) Single-sized key



(2) Double-sized key



(3) Quadruple-sized key



Precaution for change the keys
When you change the key size, make sure the active spring-A is in correct position.

Sample Keysheet
The following keysheet maybe used if you program the optional keys on your keyboard.

(Department keys)

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10

(Functional keys)

SHIFT 2	SHIFT 3	% 2	ELR	GEN RFND	DEPT RFND	MNTX TXST

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